REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,510.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
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One Month ,,	,, 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but an Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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n the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable t me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. F. Lewis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th March 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1873. 8	Leave Tuticorin	March 1873. 16
,, Putmagherry	9	,, Colombo	17
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	18
,, Carwar	10	,, Negapatam	21
,, Mangalore	11	,, Madras	23
,, Cannanore	12	,, Coconada	25
,, Tellicherry	12	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Badagherry	12	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Calicut	13	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Beypore	13	,, False Point	28
,, Cochin	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	30
,, Alleppy	14		

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 873 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. McLEVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th March 1873, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	March 1873. 14	Leave BUSREH	April 1873. 2
,, Kurrachee	18	Arrive Fao	2
,, Guadur	19	,, Bushire	4
,, Muscat	21	,, Kuweit	9
,, Bunder Abbas	23	,, Linga	9
,, Linga	25	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	27	,, Muscat	13
,, Kuweit	29	,, Guadur	15
,, Fao	29	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	31	,, BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September next.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Rennie, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 7th March 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M. and Dhurumtur at 3 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 8TH MARCH.

THE fine Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (n-m.). Has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th March. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

(including a liberal Table and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-0
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 26th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	58	32	8
Port Said	58	34	9
Alexandria	59	35	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL:—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons	on 17th March.
AUSTRALIA	5,568 ,,	on 31st ,,
KHEDIVE	3,742 ,,	on 14th April.
SICILA	2,440 ,,	on 28th ,,
DELHI	3,128 ,,	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	,, 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 10th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.,) Captain G. J. Bazet, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 8th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S well-known and favourite Passenger Steam-ships will SAIL from BOMBAY as under:—

About 25th March—"ATALANTA," 2,300 Tons, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander.

About 25th April—"BELLONA," 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., J. C. Shaw, Commander, (late of the well-known Passenger Ship "SIR WALTER SCOTT.")

These magnificent full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up for Passengers and possess every comfort.

By special arrangement, each Steamer will carry an experienced Indian Surgeon.

Fare .....£45, exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding Linen, &c.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen at the Office.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-Brokers.

BROACH AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between BROACH and GOGO.

FARES FROM BROACH TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Broach every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEVUNJEE at Broach.

DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE ENGAGED, without CHARGE for COMMISSION and BAGGAGE RECEIVED and SHIPPED.

PAY and PUNCTUAL ALLOWANCES Realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, at the Exchange of the Day.

APPROVED DRAFTS on Calcutta and Madras, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., Bombay.

Correspondents.

Grindlay & Co., London. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. URBINO are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. All CLAIMS arising for deficiency or damage to CARGO, unless settled before the departure of the Vessel from Harbour, will NOT be ENTERTAINED.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

1 p ir nkits, 1 gold locket of 9 rows and 1 of 7 rows, 1 gold goongru, 4 pearls bangles, 1 lot of small loose pearls, 1 lot of large loose pearls, 1 diamond ear-ring, 1 whole gold embroidered sarry.

To close an account.

A few lots of different sorts of Wine, as champagne, sparkling hocks in quarts and pints of Stein Brothers, Carte Blanche, Carte Noire, Count Bismark, Fleur de Sillery, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF ROMAN CEMENT.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at Grant Road, in the godowns of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, the following barrels of Roman Cement.

900 Barrels of Roman Cement.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1873.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Godowns, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

6	Cases White and Coloured Lappets.
3	,, Coloured Prints.
5	,, Silk Border Dhoties.
1	,, Coloured Cambrics.
5	Bales Grey Printers.
12	,, ,, Shirtings.
8	,, ,, Jaconets.
4	,, ,, Dhoties.
10	,, Water Twist, Nos. 20 and 22.

On account of whom it may concern.

2 Cases Plate Glasses broken.

On account of the underwriters, ex Prince Waldimar.

A K & Co. 4-8—5 Cases Picture Frames damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FUNNUSWADY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the manager, Rhimjee Pandoonia, Esq., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rughoonath Luxumonjee, an insolvent.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, dwelling house, stable, and chawl, situate on the western side of Funnuswady, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, without the Fort of Bombay, on Island of Salsette, measuring 709 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Funnuswady Second Lane, on the west by the house of Hurry Trimbuck Morojee, on the north by the house of the late Bheemsena Wittojee, and on the south by the house of Baristna Wittoba, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed under Nos. 12A, 12B, and 13.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, square Piano, a full-sized slate Billiard Table with 1 mp, complete, Glass and Porcelainware, Plated Articles, &c., at the Bungalow No — lately occupied by Colonel Batty, the Post-Master General who left Bombay, near the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs' residence, Malabar Hill.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, at 12 P.M., at the abovenamed place, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman, comprising glassware, crockery, plated articles, and the usual carved furniture, &c., full particulars of which will appear hereafter.

We beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, both European and Native, for an inspection of the undermentioned Japanese curiosities, to be disposed of by Public Auction on next THURSDAY, as they are, we suppose worth attracting the minds of those who have the fondness for them.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choice Collection of real Bronze costly China Curiosities, and new Miscellaneous Goods, recently landed, at the Shop No. 8, Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat Office, Fort.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction this day, WEDNESDAY, and to-morrow, THURSDAY, the 5th and 6th days of March, at 12 P.M. each day, at the above-named place, a large collection of real bronze costly China curiosities, belonging to the Commander of a Vessel, consisting of real bronze Japanese vases, urns, large and small, grotesque figure-pannels, antique urns, figures with lamps, elephants with vases on back, ases with figures, Japanese bronze stores on back of tortoise with flowing and short tails, cows with a man sitting on the back, bronze bowls with lids and stands, Chinese lions, Hainan cups, rhinoceros, stags, recumbent with mirror on back, dogs, tigers, ox with man on the back, bronze paperweights, Japanese ivory carvings, sculptured ornaments, sandal boat, brass turtles, snakes, large figures with candlesticks, Japanese bronze jars, and many other ornamental articles, all of the best workmanship, some of which, it appears, have never before been imported in India.

Also, the new Miscellaneous goods will be sold on account of the Consignee. The same comprises an invoice of real new saddlery consisting of racing, hunting, and Somerset saddles, lady's round bridles, spare head stalls, girths, stirrup-leathers and irons, snaffle bridles, horse brushes, mastics, lurry and riding whips, walking sticks velvet sofa rugs, rolls of English carpets and borders, gilt and alabaster time-pieces under glass domes and stands, oil paintings and engravings in gilt maple and frames, Parian figures, and silk artificial flowers in glass, porcelain flower pots, rolled wrappers of lace, spare glass domes of sizes, coloured child's blanket, few pieces fine white twilled shirting clothe, 72 inches in breadth, albums of sizes, velve cushions, lady's companions, sets of rich glassware, leather travelling bags, gilt jewellery, consisting of chains, watches, brooches, breast pins, rings, buttons, &c., a list of children's paramboulators and rocking horses, wire meat safes and dish covers, nursery soap, and various other goods, &c. &c.

N. B.—The bronze China Curiosities will precisely be put up on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M.

No Catalogues, and the articles are now on inspection.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th March 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

LAST REPRESENTATION OF

NOORJEHAN.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 5TH MARCH 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

S. S. EUROPEAN.

PASSENGERS are requested to embark on THURSDAY, March 6th, by 8 A.M.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Breakfast at 9. Ship Brokers.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED in the Office of the NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY (Limited). State experience, Salary expected, age and present employment to the AGENT, Naphonee Mines, Gadawarra.

PAUNCHGUNNY SCHOOLS, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

(Under the direction of the Diocesan Board of Education and a Local Committee.)

The above will RE-OPEN on March 15th, under Mr. W. O'Brien (late La Martiniere College, Lucknow). Girls' Department separate from the Boys, and superintended by the Wife of the Head Master. Applications for Boarders to be made to the HEAD MASTER.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the HOLI HOLIDAYS from THURSDAY, 13th, to SATURDAY, 15th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th March 1873.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held in the Tent on the Byculla Course on SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 7 A.M.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,

4th March 1873. Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

IN CHANCERY.

IN the matter of the Companies Act 1862, and in the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

ALL PERSONS claiming to be Creditors of the abovenamed Corporation, and who have not already been certified and allowed as Creditors by the Court of Chancery, are hereby required on or before the 20th day of June 1873, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his Offices, situate at No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required, by notice in writing, from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, at Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice; or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of July 1873, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on any Debts or Claims which shall be so sent in.

At the expiration of the time abovementioned a final Certificate of debts will be issued, and all persons not claiming as aforesaid will be excluded, and the assets of the Corporation divided amongst the persons who shall appear to the Judge entitled thereto.

Dated this 31st day of January 1873.

E. B. CHUCH,

Chief Clerk.

THE NEW CLOCK-BAROMETER.

COMPRISING CLOCK, BAROMETER, AND THERMOMETER IN ONE CASE.

THE CASE is of Iron bronzed, and forms a handsome ornament for the dining-room, library hall, &c.

THE CLOCK goes twelve days, strikes hours and half hours, and is a sound movement, well finished, and keeping accurate time.

THE BAROMETER is Ane old, the kind which, for its convenient size and other advantages, has come into such universal requirement.

THE THERMOMETER is carefully graduated to both the Fahrenheit and the Reaumer scales.

THE DIALS of the Clocks and of the Barometer are protected by strong plate glass, which cannot be broken except by extreme violence.

Price.....Rs 40.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s TOILET LUXURIES.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

A few drops on the Tooth Brush form a delicious substitute for TOOTH POWDER. it thoroughly cleanses and whitens the Teeth, is an effective disinfectant, and leaves an abiding fragrance in the mouth.

PER BOTTLE Rs. 1-8 AND Rs. 4.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

This most agreeable of all toilet preparations immediately arrests the loss of Hair, and if used according to the directions will *cause health to the capillary system during a long life*. It contains no Cantharides or other irritant; but acts by protecting and assisting the natural processes.

PER BOTTLE Rs. 1-8 AND Rs. 2-8.

Both of the above are shown in the

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Colt's new Breach-Loading Patent Deringer Pistol.

Can be loaded and fired with greater rapidity than any other; is extremely portable; and most suitable for personal protection; weight 6½ oz., calibre '41. Price Rs. 25

Ditto "The National Deringer" 28

Webby's Constabulary Revolver

Recently adopted by the Irish Constabulary; breech-loading, calibre '442. Price in case ..... Rs. 60

Ditto without case 50

Tranter's Breach-Loading Central-Fire Revolver.

A light handy weapon, instantly ready upon an emergency; calibre '320 Price ..... Rs. 60

Ditto calibre '350 50

Tranter's Improved Breach-Loading Saloon Fire-Arms.

Rifles Rs. 65, Rs. 75 and Rs. 85; Pistols Rs. 25 and Rs. 28.

Reilly's Improved Breach-Loading Air-Canes.

The manufacture of these has of late been greatly improved. As now supplied, they can be used either for shot or bullets. There is no possibility of accident if ordinary care be taken, whilst their liability to derangement has been greatly diminished. In polished oak case, with complete apparatus ..... Rs. 100

AMMUNITION ALWAYS AVAILABLE.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMET 4 free from defective rubber Manufacture—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED, FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS, VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN, WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,

WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron, Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

ATROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING,

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

Price in cans .....

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0
Overland do		27 0
Warm do		35 0
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	30 0 to 45 0	
Sleeping Suits	6 8 to 17 8	
Dressing Gowns	10 0 to 23 0	
Pyjamas	½ doz.	16 8
Oxford Shirts	,,	36 0
White do	,,	32 8
Best Printed	,,	22 8
Best Flannel	,,	49 0
Silk and Wool	,,	27 0
Under Vests	,,	14 0 to 31 0
Do Pants	,,	26 0 to 31 0
Towels	,,	4 12
Pillow Cases	Each	1 8
Sheets	Per pair	9 8
Cardigan Jackets	,,	9 8
Bathing Drawers	,,	2 0

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Rail Portmanteaux		12 8
	or	to
Overland Trunks		28 0
Best Solid Leather		52 0
Extra Size do.		75 0
Black Hide Hand Bags	11 8 to	24 0
Cash Bags		6 12
Courier Bags		6 8
Money Belts		3 8
Sovereign Boxes		4 0
Solid Linen Bags		4 12
Sponge Bags		2 0
Sponges (large)		3 8
Hat Brushes		1 0
Air Pillows		6 0
Travelling Pillows		2 0
Rug Straps		2 0
Looking-glass		5 0
Waterproof Coats		15 0
Travelling Caps		3 8

	Rs. a.
Warm Gloves	2 4
Do. Mitts	1 12
Do. Mufflers	2 0
Gent's Scarfs Knott, or for	1 0 to 3 8
Fez	1 0
Paper Collars	Doz. 1 0
Linen do.	2 0
Cotton Socks	0 8
Warm Merino	1 15 8
	to
	5 0 0
Umbrellas with Covers	9 0
	to
Overland Chairs, best Beech	13 8
	to
Long Rugs, or Scotch Mauds	15 0
	to
	35 0
Blankets Each	11 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of GLOVES, SCARFS, HATS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, WOOLLENS, &c., real Russia Leather GOODS.

BADHAM & Co. beg to draw attention to the following Price List.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

DEPARTMENTS.

GLOVES.	Rs. a.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves	P. Pr 2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves	,, 2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves	,, 3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,, 3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves	,, 3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves	,, 2 12

COLLARS.	
Shakespear, Realm, Sner, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz	6 8

SCARFS.	
Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2 12
The Romal Satin	3 0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.	

HATS.	
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12 8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro'	6 8
Brown Felt do. do.	7 0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 0
Sola Topies, new shape	5 0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.	
Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from	1 8

JEWELLERY.	
Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	All new Patterns.

SHIRTS.	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	7 0
Badham's Spun Silk	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz	60 0
Badham's White Shirts, p. doz.	60 0

SLEEPING SUITS.	
Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
Badham's Spun Silk	22 0

TIES.	
Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
Coloured do.	1 8
White Dress Ties, from	0 8

HELMETS.	
Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18 0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike	23 0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.	
English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
Do. without do	10 0

UMBRELLAS.	
Ladies' and Gents' Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Gents.	

HOSIERY.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
Fine Merino Half Hose, from	6 8
Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
Fine Merino Under-vests, á doz. for	20 0
Fine Super India Canvas	26 0
Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0

OVERLAND SUITS.	
Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0

BRACES.	
Best Indiarubber, Clarence & Cantab	2 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.	
Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8

TRUNKS, &c.
Overland Trunks, Portmanteaux, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, Straps, &c.

STICKS.
Gent's Walking Sticks and Canes.

TAILORING.

A large Stock of Coatings and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

23, RAMPART ROW.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet for shares. About 500 National Bank shares were sold at Rs. 110.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nos. of Shares	Nomi. value @ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	83
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	725
10,000	500	105	8 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	225
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,370
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
60,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
27,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21½ 3/0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	12 10/16	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,05¾	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£10	10 6/16	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,460
6,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	116
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	860
6,000	1,000	all	12p.a.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	460

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.a.	Alexandra Spinning	1,155
200	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,500
1,000	5,500	all	12	Bombay	3,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
4,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
750	2,000	all	200p.a.	Great Eastern	2,020
2,150	1,000	all	140p.a.	Manockji Petit	1,075
900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Monarjee Spinning	970
800	2,500	all	100p.a.	Oriental	2,825
600	2,500	2,400	216p.a.	Royal	2,025
90	1,000	all	...	Soondercas Spinning	1,100

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
80,000	50	all	4½p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
800	500	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ pa.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Preacher & Co	465
2,000	25/	all	40 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	25	19½		Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	1

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 1013/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Rs. 11½ to 6/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 7/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 3/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 15/32 to Rs. 11¼d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 7/32 to ¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 111
Four & half per cent	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 120½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do.	105
5 years do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 127) per Bond	118.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8-6 to 10-9
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 130 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has been very small, but there is change to report in values. The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yards 6 lbs. Rs. 4 3 6 to Rs. 4 4 6
„ „ 40 „ 39 „ 7 „ „ 4 13 0
„ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8½ „ „ 5 11 0 to „ 5 12 6
„ „ 45 „ 39 „ 8 „ „ 5 12 0 to „ 5 13 0
„ „ 45 „ 39 „ 9 „ „ 6 6 0 to „ 6 8 0
„ Printing 28 „ 30 „ 3 „ „ 2 5 6
„ Madapollams 32 „ 24 „ 2½ „ „ 2 0 6
„ „ 50 „ 24 „ 5½ „ „ 3 11 0

The undermentioned sales, which we did not report yesterday for the want of sufficient confirmation, are reported to have been made by European firms on the 3rd instant :—

3,000 pieces Grey Cambrics 50 in. 24 yds. 5½ lbs. Rs. 3 11 0
2,000 „ „ Shirting(cons) 40 „ 39 „ 8½ „ „ 5 9 0
1,500 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 7 „ „ 4 13 0
2,000 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8½ „ „ 5 12 0
750 „ „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 8½ „ „ 5 13 0
3,000 „ White Tanjibs (very in) 33 „ 24 „ „ 1 8 0

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

600 pieces White Dimities 23 in. 12 yds. „ 2 4 0
450 „ L ppets 40 „ 10 „ „ 1 1 6
602 „ „ Coloured 40 „ 10 „ „ 1 10 0

COTTON.

The market closed quiet, with a good demand at lower prices. The following are our closing rates :—

New Comrawuttee (Roady) ..... at Rs. 220 to Rs. 222
„ Akote „ ..... at „ 225 to „ 227
„ Broach M. G. „ ..... at „ 250 to „ 251
„ Hingunghaut „ ..... at „ 255 to „ 256
„ Dhollera (May delivery) ..... at „ 216 to „ 217

The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

500 candies New Dhollera (20th April) ..... at „ 218
100 „ „ „ (20th April) ..... at „ 218
250 „ „ „ (30th April) ..... at „ 217
25 „ „ Bhownuggur (Ready) ..... at „ 221½
25 „ „ „ („) ..... at „ 223
25 „ „ Cutch („) ..... at „ 210
25 „ „ „ („) ..... at „ 209½
10 „ „ „ („) ..... at „ 205
50 „ „ Barsee („) ..... at „ 212
100 „ „ „ („) ..... at „ 210
15 „ „ Jodia W. S. („) ..... at „ 201
100 „ „ Akote F.F.S. („) ..... at Rs. 232
50 „ „ Oomra. F.F.B. („) ..... at „ 228
25 „ „ „ („) ..... at „ 221
100 „ „ Agra („) ..... at „ 146 to 249
50 „ „ Khandeish („) ..... at „ 212 to 214
50 „ „ Fairpore („) ..... at „ 220
25 „ „ Nugger („) ..... at „ 220
100 „ „ Oomta („) ..... at „ 182
24 „ „ Sawginned („) ..... at „ 216½

METALS.

500 cwt. Yellow Metal Sheathing ..... Rs. 46 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD MARCH.

London	Cotton, Chess, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 10s. 0d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolms & Colr bdia	£2 2s. 6d. nominal.
	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 9s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Bali		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Baroda (s)	Rennoldson	Sydney, Jan. 28.
	Rustom (s)	Pead	Cutch, March 1.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Westminster, Grose, to Bassein.
Barque Ornen, Isdahl, to Akyab.
Steamer Ariel, Jones, to Liverpool via Canal.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Seatos, to Cochin via Malabar Coast.
Steamer Aristocrat, to Trieste, Venice, and Odessa.
Steamer Kurrachee [illegible] urrachee.
Barque Night Hawk, to Calcutta.
Barque Akinous, to Mauritius.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 25th January 1873.

	Receipts.	Train Mileage.
	Rs. a. p.	
Passengers	241 7 9	143
Goods	975 12 10	153
Electric Telegraph	4 4 8	0
Total	1,221 9 8	296

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, 31ST JANUARY.

THE past month has generally been dull, and an average decline of ¼d per lb. has been established.

At the close of last year there was a very strong tone in our market, the short receipts at the American ports the last two weeks of December had caused a general reduction in crop estimates, and a nervous feeling prevailed lest the market should follow the same course it took in January of last year; Middling Uplands on the spot were quoted 10¼d. to 10¾d., Fair Dhollera 7¾d. to 7¾d, and Uplands to arrive were worth 10d to 10¼d. Our market was closed on the 1st and 2nd of January, and when it opened on the 3rd a strong speculative demand sprang up, and arrival cotton touched 10¾d for Uplands, while prices on the spot were also rather dearer. Had the receipts in America kept small for a few days longer there would have been not a little excitement on our Exchange, for public opinion was fast coming round to believe in a short crop—say not more than 3½ millions, or perhaps less. But at this critical moment the receipts at the American ports suddenly increased, and many telegrams arrived reit-rating large crop estimates, an entire change came over the market in a few days, the price of arrival cotton fell ¾d to ¼d per lb., and Uplands were done at 9¾. On the spot, owing to the small stock, prices declined more gradually, but the trade demand became very small, and very dull spell came over the market. Several failures occurred about the middle of the month in London and Manchester, which increased the depression, and there was a revival of the unfavourable rumours about Manchester firms, which was so marked a feature in the last three months of the past year.

The controlling influence, however, was the liberal scale of receipts in America, which held on through January above what the public had expected. The very short estimates of the crop were gradually abandoned, and along with them the sanguine expectations of an advance in the spring. The shipments of cotton from America to this country were also heavy, so that the visible supply for England increased considerably, and the whole position of the staple looked less encouraging to holders than it did at the end of the year. The weakest point was reached last week, when Uplands on the spot were hardly saleable at 9¾d, and to arrive transactions occurred at 9 11-16d. Since then a stronger tone has arisen, numerous orders to buy came from America, quotations on this side advanced, and our arrival market, in sympathy with them, hardened up ¼d. to ¾d per lb from the lowest sales. The trade have also bought more freely on the spot, having run themselves bare of stock. In the last day or two additional strength has been imparted in consequence of light receipts in America and higher prices there, and the market closes with a hardening tendency at 10 1-16d and 7¼d for Mid. Uplands and Fair Dhollera on the spot, and 10d to 10 1-16d. for Uplands to arrive, the distant months being most saleable.

The trade of Manchester during the past month has generally been dull, and prices of yarn have declined about as much as the raw material, cloth hardly so much; very little business was transacted till near the end of the month, but such large orders had been given out in December that no pressure to sell was experienced, nor did stocks accumulate to any extent. The tone of the market, however, was very flat, and a renewal of the unpleasant rumours about the state of credit added to the dulness. We believe that these rumours have little foundation in fact, and though several weak houses have recently succumbed, there is no ground for suspecting the soundness of the leading firms in the trade. We do not, of course, refer to the small manufacturing concerns, especially in the Blackburn district. We fear there is much weakness among them, and small failures and private compromises are likely to be of frequent occurrence throughout this year, as they have been throughout the past one. In the last few days some fair orders have again been given out in Manchester, and the increased firmness of the Cotton Market has been reflected there. We would remark, however, there is a complete absence of animation in Manchester, there is no liveliness in the demand, and several of the large shipping houses are doing nothing. The result of last year's business was so bad that there is unusual timidity, and nothing but excitement in the Cotton Market will galvanize Manchester into activity.

Spinners and manufacturers continue to have a very poor margin; indeed, when the excessive cost of coal is considered, it is hard to see how much of the trade is carried on without constant loss. Great complaints are heard on all hands of the unprofitableness of business, and one result is seen in the fact that spinners are much more guarded in buying the raw mat rial than they were last year. We believe that this cause will defeat any attempt to push up the price of cotton seriously in the early part of this year. The consumption continues on a full scale, nor is likely to be checked while prices remain at their present level. We estimate it at 61,000 bales for the kingdom, including 39,000 to 32,000 bales of American cotton per week. Spinners appear to be going off Surats, in consequence of the very bad quality of the stock on hand, and using American instead; the short supply of Brazil cotton also tends in the same direction.

The Money Market has been easy during this month, the Bank rate has fallen to 3½ per cent., and all fears of stringency have passed away for the present. Several large failures in the silk trade have recently occurred in London, but the general state of credit is sound, and the Banks have acted so cautiously for a long time, that there is no room for serious financial disasters. There continues to be an expectation of dear breadstuffs later in the year, founded upon the very backward state of the preparations for the wheat crop, following upon the last bad harvest. There is no doubt that we shall require this year an importation of food altogether beyond precedent, and this is not to be overlooked in considering the prospects of trade.

The prospects of our market have changed somewhat since the beginning of the year in the direction of a more abundant supply and more moderate prices than then seemed likely. The receipts at the American ports towards the end of December were so extremely small, and so little cotton was coming from India, that the aspect of supply really looked alarming, and it was evident that, unless an increase of receipts soon occurred, a very high range of prices would be reached. That increase has fortunately taken place, and, rather contrary to general expectation on this side, it has kept up well all through the month of January until the last day or two. The rise on the Southern rivers has been the chief cause of the increased receipts, and, consequently, it is only at the Gulf that large figures have been attained. The arrivals at the Atlantic ports have been very moderate, and do not indicate that a great amount of cotton remains in the districts drained by railroads. Still it is a noteworthy fact that estimates of crop have generally been raised in America during this month; and whereas 3½ millions was at one time regarded as an extreme figure, it is now the favourite estimate, so far as we can judge. There are, indeed, some parties at New Orleans who now look upon it as a minimum, and speak of 3,800,000 to 3,900,000 bales as quite possible. Some few well informed persons, however, still adhere to 3½ millions, and, strange to say, the December report of the Agricultural Bureau reiterates its previous estimate of 3,450,000 bales for total crop, and adds that these are commercial bales of usual size, thus disproving those ingenious theories which construed its last deliverance to mean anything from 3½ to 3½ millions, according to the wish of the writer. It is very puzzling to us to see such a wide difference of opinion at this late period of the season. Were it not for the Bureau report, we should now look upon 3½ million bales as the most likely figure, but, with its estimate 300,000 bales less, we remain in suspense, leaning, however, more and more to the larger estimates. It is now generally allowed that February will be the decisive month. The large crop men expect average receipts of 120,000 bales per week, while others put them as low as 90,000 during that month. We hardly expect the former to be reached, but all our advices from America point to much more than the latter.

We incline to think that if the crop reaches 3½ millions (total growth) present prices are quite high enough, and there may be a little temporary decline in the spring months; still the consumption of American cotton is so large everywhere that it will probably become apparent before long that Europe will only have a scanty supply even from such a crop. It must be remembered that Indian cotton will not feed much of the consumption till the new crop arrives freely in May and June, and far less Brazil cotton is arriving than last year. Egypt, no doubt, is turning out a larger crop than was expected, and the low grades will gradually go into consumption in place of American; but still the relief from this source is not great, and we think that the drain upon American cotton will be heavy till the Bombay crop arrives in quantity.

Up to the present time the arrivals into Bombay and the shipments to Europe have been extremely small. This is owing to the crop being late, and very little old cotton remaining in the country; but the new crop promises to be a very good one, and we expect that it will move in quantity a few weeks hence. It will also come largely by the Canal, as many steamers are en route for Bombay, so that we expect the development of Indian supply in the spring will have a sedative influence on the market.

There remains, however, the contingency of the American crop being shorter than expected. We dare not even yet dismiss that supposition, it may turn out 3½ millions, and if so, receipts will soon fall off sharply and permanently. The immediate effect of this would be strong, and a speculative movement would be generated which would shoot up prices pretty smartly. We question, however, whether an large advance could be sustained with the existing state of trade in Manchester, add should the crop really prove disappointingly small, it would be in the autumn, rather than the spring, that we should expect the full effect to be felt.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L., 4h., 51m., 12·8s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea —87 feet.

February—March.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 3 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.									Wind.	
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of clouds 0 to 10 sky clear.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9h A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6h A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		
24	29·820	77·1	71·4	68·9	·766	0·6	80·8	72·0	NNW, NW, N, NW.	241
25	·838	76·7	69·1	64·4	·701	0·2	81·9	69·2	N, NNE, NE, NNW, NW, NNW.	282
26	·865	74·2	67·0	63·5	·694	0·2	78·2	68·6	NNW, NNE, NNW, NW.	288
27	·853	74·3	66·0	61·5	·651	0·0	79·2	65·9	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	279
28	·829	76·0	65·8	60·3	·591	0·0	82·4	66·9	N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, N.	220
1	·819	76·3	68·5	64·6	·671	0·0	81·6	68·9	N, NNE, NW, W, WNW.	181
2	·839	77·1	70·2	66·0	·714	4·8	80·8	71·8	WNW, W, ESE, W, WNW.	138

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Browne, Acting Conductor, Bengal A. C. Deptt, on furlough, from Lahore.

MARCH 3.

Murphy, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, to appear before a medical board, from ——.
Twemlow, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Belgaum.
Allan, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal 1-17th Foot, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Gostling, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

MARCH 4.

Westropp, Colonel, Poona Horse, on leave, from Scroor.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Wilson, Lieutenant, 50th Regiment, to join, to Nusseerabad.
Maunsell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Roorkee.
Turner, Captain, 26th Bengal Regiment, to join, to Morar.
Hervey, Colonel, Thuggee Department, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A H Uuwin, of the Bom Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of British Burmah.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr A Shakespear to resign H M's Ben Civil Service from the 12th May next.

The services of Mr H L Dampier, of the Ben Civil Service, Offg Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alfred Comyns Lyall, of the Ben Civil Service, to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept during the absence on deputation of the Hon E C Bayley, C.S.I., until further orders.

Mr Lyall assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 28th inst.

The Hon the Chief Justice has appointed Mr W M Souttar, MA, to officiate as Registrar to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on its Appellate Side.

Mr Souttar received charge of his office on the afternoon of the 3rd Jan last.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confirm Major Genl D M Stewart, C.B., in the appointment of Chief Commr of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Supt of Port Blair and Nicobars, with effect from the 18th inst.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Capt C C Pemberton, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Hyderabad Assigned Distr, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, with effect from the 2nd Feb 1873.

The services of Mr W L Wilson, Asst in the Geological Survey of India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr G W Strettell, Dy Consr of Forests in British Burma, having returned from leave and rejoined his appointment on the 18th Jan 1873, the following officers officiating in higher grades will revert to their substantive appointments from that date :—

Mr J Adamson, to his appointment of Asst Consr of Forests of the 1st grade in British Burmah.
Mr E A Dowm, to his appointment of Sub-Asst Consr of Forests in the N W Provinces.
Mr A O Hume, C B, Secy to the Govt of India in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st March 1873
Mr J Geoghegan, Under-Secy in the Dept of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, will officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the same Dept during Mr Hume's absence, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr H Reinhold as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

Surg F W A DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Jeypore Political Agency, has been granted by the Offg Agent to the Govr Genl for Rajpootana privilege leave of absence for one month from the 14th Feb 1-73.

Col T Clerk, Commr of the Nagar Div, to officiate as Commr of the Ashtagram Div, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th ult, the date on which he relieved Major J A Campbell.

Capt J H L Greenfield, Offg 2nd in Comd. Deolee Irregular Force, has been granted thirty days' subsidiary leave from the 2-th of Feb 1873, to enable him to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C George, Offg Dist M, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Post Mr, Calcutta. He will, however, continue to officiate as Post Mr, Bombay, until the return from leave of Mr C A Stuart; and meanwhile Mr E A Rousse, Supernmy Insp Post Mr in the Bengal Postal Circle, is appointed to officiate as Post Mr of Calcutta. Mr Roussac received charge of the Calcutta Post Office on the forenoon of the 10th Feb 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt George Frederick Marrie Philips, of the Ben S C, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for twenty months.

Dy Commry and Hony Lt David Oliver, Asst Engineer, 1st grade, Dept P W, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, for two years.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surg William Henry Hayes, of the Medl Dept, Dy Comsr, Singhboom, for twenty months and eleven days.
Capt Robert Byng Patrick Price Campbell, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years.
Capt Charles Albert Dodd, of the Ben S C, Supdt, Govt Press, and Curator of Govt Books, Allahabad, N W Provinces, for eight months.
Capt Thomas Reid Davidson, of the Ben S C, Adjt, 18th Ben Cav, for two years.
Capt Hamilton Chapman, of the Ben S C, 2nd in Comd and Squad Officer, 5th Ben Cav, for two years,
Lt Frederick Firebrace, of the Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Dept of P W, for two years.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Qr Mr Genl's Dept.

Capt H B Hanna, of the Ben S C, Offg Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to be a Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl on the Estabt, vice Capt J Creagh, whose term of staff service in that grade has expired.

Capt (Bt Major) H A Little, of the Ben S C, to officiate as a Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, to complete the Estabt, vice Capt Hanna.

Asst Surg Lewis Edward Eades, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge 17th (The Loyal Poonbeah) Regt of N I, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st Dec 1871, and in consequence of the death of Genl H L Worrall, Ben Cav on the 8th Dec 1872, the name of Col W H Ryves, Ben S C, is placed on the list of Major Genls, and that of Major (now Lt Col) H Mackenzie, Ben S C, on the list of Lt Cols in the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Brevet.—Capt Arthur William Macnaghten, Bom Cav, to be Major, from 9th Dec 1872, vice Genl H L Worrall, Beng Cav, deceased.

The undermentioned officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt Col, are promoted to the rank of Col by Bt, from the date specified.

Lt Cols William Skene Row, and Alexander Stewart Allan, Ben S C, 23rd Feb 1873.

The following promotions by brevet are made from the dates specified, :—

BREVET—TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lt Horace R LeMarchant Carey, Ben S C, 15th Jan 1873.
Lt Frederick Henry Maitland, Ben S C, 22nd Feb 1873.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lt (Bt Capt) Fredrick Alexander Farley, 25th Feb 1873.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major C H S Scott, of the Ben S C, to be an Asst Adjt Genl of Div on the Estab, in succession to Col P W Luard, whose tenure of Staff service has expired.

Major Hugh Ley Mollett, of the Ben S C, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Marten is appointed an Asst Contr of the 3rd grade on probation, and posted to the N W Provinces.

Mr E Johnston, M Inst., C E., is appointed to the P W D as an Ex Engr, 4th grade, and posted to the Re-Rkar (Sind) Railway.

Mr W Thompson is appointed an Acctt of the 4th grade on probation with effect from 1st instant, and posted to British Burmah.

Mr P Duncan is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr of the 3rd grade, and posted to the N W Provincial Estabt.

Mr W Palmer, Contr of Telegraph Accts, is allowed one month's privilege leave under Sec 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr W A Billings, Dy Contr of P W Accts in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Contr of Telegraph Accts during Mr Palmer's absence.

Mr A Brereton is appointed to the P W D as an Asst Engr of the 2nd grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

Capt F G Oldham, R E, is appointed to the P W D as a Dy Contr and posted to the office of the Contr of P W Accts, Bengal.

Mr J S Heyman, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces, is transferred to Bengal as Offg supdg Engineer.

Mr A B Sampson, B A, Under Secy to the Govt of India, P W D, is granted one year's leave on medical certificate under sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, and fourteen days' subsidiary leave on full pay from 28th Feb 1873.

Capt B Blood, R E., Offg Commdt, Ben Sappers and Miners, is brought on the P W D List as a Supernmy Asst Engr, 1st grade.

Messrs. J Bridges H and J F Chew are appointed to the P W D as Accts, 4th grade, on probation, and are posted to the Mily Works Branch.

Mr H J A Hervey, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, obtained two months' leave on private affairs with effect from 11th Jan 1873, under Sec 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Capt C Crawford, R E, Sup dtg Engr of the Mily Works Branch of the P W D in Gujrat (Punjab) Notification No 45, dated 21st Jan 1873, is posted to the Hazara Division, 8th Circle, Military Works.

Mr E C O'Sullivan, Probationary Overseer, 3rd grade, appointed to the Military Works Branch of the P W D, in Govt of India, P W D Notification No 48, dated 7th Feb, is posted to the 4th Circle, Military Works.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afterpacket.
United Kingdom	Mar. 10	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 7	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Feb. 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 7	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	„ 8	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

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G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

RAYNER—February 3rd, at Clive don Street, Hull, John Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rayner of Egutpoor, aged 4 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

PROFUMO—January 28th, at Jeddah, Bartolomeo, infant son of Captain Profumo, s.s. Koina, aged 13 m nths.
SOARES—March 4th, at his residence, Colaba, Julius V. Soares, aged 29 years, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNBAR—February 28th, at Lahore, the wife of D W Dunbar, Esq, of a daughter.
DWYER—February 24th, at Shahpore, the wife of Colonel H A Dwyer, of a daughter.
JONES—February 20th, at Goruckpore the wife of William J Jones, Esq, of Newra, of daughter, still-born.
ROBSON—February 25th, at Duneira, via Pathankote, the wife of J. Robson, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—WILSON—February 20th, at St James's Church, Lahore, by the Rev J R Baldwin, John Evans, to Esther Amelia Louisa, daughter of the late W Wilson, House Agent, Mecan Me

should charge Ludha Nuthoo with stabbing, and the said three Brahmins with robbing him of Rs. 275. Heerjee Hemraj gave Rs. 50 to Bhawa ... Buggywalla, and subsequently at Surat ... Marwary gave Doolub a clasp knife, with which he inflicted a long wound on the chest of ...mber Sewram, who was left on the road, and ...ext day the conspirators met when they said ...olub, "Do all that is necessary in connection ...the case and I am ready to spend as much money as may be required." Subsequently Doolub accompanied the Surat policeman Abdool Rahim and a Bombay policeman to apprehend the three Brahmins and Ludda Nuthoo. Dhoolub pointed out two of the Brahmins, and they were taken into custody—the third Brahmin surrendered himself to the police. Doolub saw Pitamber Sewram in the Surat hospital, when he said, "Shunkersing, Foujdar of Chowrasee, had been gained over and had got ready five witnesses who would give evidence on receiving Rs. 25 each. I have ...ered Rs. 200 to Shunkersing for his trouble. ...ou better go back to Bombay and fetch Rs. 325 from Heerjee Hemraj." Doolub subsequently received Rs. 500 for the Foujdar and witnesses and other expenses. With reference to the false charge against Ludha Nuthoo, Ismail Godur said that if Ludha abandoned and made over his wife to Heerjee Hemraj, Ismail Godur would persuade him and his friends to get Ludha out of the scrape. Lud... reluctantly agreed to part with his wife, a... was subsequently arranged that this w... an Ludha should deliver over his wife an... wo children to Heerjee Hemraj who were to live with him with Rs. 200, and besides this that he should give Rs. 50 to Abdool Rahim Ghoolam Russool. This was done accordingly. Doolub gave the Rs. 500 to Pitamber Sewram, who was still in the Surat hospital, and out of this Rs. 500 Pitamber gave Rs. 325 to Foujdar Shunkersing. On the recovery of Pitamber Sewram the case was investigated by a European magistrate, who committed the said three Brahmins to the Sessions, before which tribune they were *convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each*. After the committal of the three Brahmins Heerjee Hemraj paid to Doolub and Pitamber Sewram a further sum of Rs. 350 for the expenses of the prosecution. Prisoners Purbhoo, Lala, Mohundas, Keasowdas and the Surat policeman, Noor Mahomed Dada, were the perjured witnesses and who were procured by the Foujdar for Rs. 25 each. Each of the prisoners convicted at these Sessions for the above romantic crime received only the sentence of seven years' imprisonment, the least punishment they could receive; they ought to have been transported for life. They were only convicted through the principal offender, Doolub, betraying his comrades, and, in common parlance, "turning Queen's evidence."

The last case to which we shall refer specifically is one remarkable only by reason of there being a gross miscarriage of justice in consequence of the jury not accepting a summing up from the Judge. William Shepperd was indicted for committing mischief by fire intending to cause the destruction of the dwelling house of one Dhoolia Deo at Dhar, in the Hurda district; also for killing a bull calf, the property of Dhoolia, and for assaulting him without provocation. The evidence in the case was taken by Mr. G. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, Hurda, and unless this gentleman intends to inflict blindness on his fellow-creatures, we would recommend him for the future, and for the benefit of such creatures, to slant his handwriting rightways instead of wrong-ways—in truth, the effect of his writing is the same as if one was reading a letter-pressed copy on its wrong side or backways upwards. There were nine witnesses for the prosecution. The prosecutor was sitting warming himself; he and others with him heard the report of a gun; the sound came from behind them; it was in the jungle and two miles off any village and about 9 at night; he got up to see what it could mean, when a man named William Shepperd with others entered; complainant offered Sheppperd to spread a blanket for him and asked him to sit down and warm himself over the fire and have a smoke. As soon as the blanket was spread Shepperd drew his sword and gun on it and commenced pointing it at them and followed them about and broke the vessel in which he left his grain and water. Shepperd then stabbed a calf, inflicting two wounds, one in the belly and the other in the region of the chest, the calf got loose, ran for a short distance, and then tumbled down dead. Shepperd then put down his sword close to where the fire was burning, took out a lighted stick there from and set fire first to a —— (a word we cannot read) and then to his house. In the conflagration, a calf, a goat, some fifteen or sixteen fowls, his house, and everything in it was entirely destroyed—everything he had was burnt. He had never given accused any provocation whatever; he had never seen the accused before. Upon this and confirmatory evidence the jury, whose names ought to be handed down to posterity, brought in a verdict of not guilty! His Lordship very properly expressed his dissent from this verdict, which no one could have anticipated. This conduct of a jury argues that the rules as to summing up evidence before an Indian mixed jury should not follow the rules at home. Still until there is a law to the contrary for a judge to express his opinion on a point of fact is not within his functions, but it is for the jury only as judges of fact to give their own unbiassed opinion, whether wrong or right. We assume that the judge's duty is to lay evenly before the jury the evidence on both sides, to explain such evidence, pointing out the salient points therein and the contentions of each side, and to direct the jury on points of law. Although the probability would be that more justice would be done by a judge expressing his opinion on points of fact, yet such a course would be contrary to law.

We observe with great regret that our contemporary the *Statesman* has permitted an improper article from the *Guzerat Mitra* to find its way on the 27th ultimo into the *Statesman's* columns. If the intention was to insult an able and estimable judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, and while positively slaving in doing public justice, such an intention will be pointless, as those who alone are able to form an opinion, the legal profession, admit that Mr. Justice Bayley is a very sound and a very capable judge, particularly painstaking, and is at any time ready to sit on his bench from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M., if necessary for public good, and this is just what his Lordship has done several times during these protracted and laborious sittings. Whether the *Statesman* has committed a contempt of Court by insulting a judge in reference to a case still going on, is not for us to consider. We think it unjust and in bad taste on the part of both publications to have inserted such an article. We are curious to know the meaning of the phrase used by the *Guzerat Mitra* "having no capacity by plain logic to surprise the world."

We heard from certain members of the jury which tried Pestonjee and Succaram that they found these prisoners guilty on the independent opinion of the jury themselves. We think, too, as to the *Statesman* that this publication commits an injustice by making general and rough-and-ready charges. Which of his Lordship's judgment is not carefully prepared? All that we have read were very carefully prepared.

PROBAIC TIMES.—An unexpected obstacle has occurred to the coronation of the new King and Queen of Sweden. A motion on the subject having been introduced in the Swedish Parliament the other day, the majority of the members expressed such unwillingness to a motion the proposed carrying many that it is generally believed the motion will be rejected. The principal speaker (M. Hedin) opposed the motion with great warmth. "What is the object," he said, "of this proposal? Is it thought that the engagements entered into by the King towards his people would be strengthened by untimely ceremonies which to some people would be unpleasant and to others ridiculous? or do we trust our own feelings so little that we must raise the temperature of our loyalty by theatrical shows? Surely, in the year 1873 we cannot imagine that respect for Royalty can be inspired in the masses by such vulgar amusements. In our day every one sees through the emptiness of these ceremonies, and they would thus produce the very opposite effect to that which is sought. I protest against the revival of this obsolete custom, which arose at the time when the Swedish people first submitted to the yoke of the Papacy, which is in no way justified by the spirit of our institutions, and which, moreover, would entail considerable expense." Several other members spoke to the same effect, and the only advocate of the motion was the Vice-President, Baron Akerhjelm. Ultimately the motion was referred to a committee by a majority of three. *Aftonbladet* laments the influence of the proposers of the motion in not having scanned the feelings of the House before introducing it, which would have avoided a debate which cannot fail to produce a painful impression at Court. *Pall Mall Gazette.*

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH FEBRUARY.

It is a bad sign that the business of the Divorce Court should be steadily increasing. On the last day of last month Sir James Hannen, in the absence of either respondent or co-respondent, put asunder a member of the Bombay Council and his wife, the lady it seems having been on rather too affectionate terms with a gentleman of the Civil Service who had a very proper dislike to be asked impertinent questions by *Native Justices anent municipal matters.* "Mr. Cunningham," of Holles Street, Cavendish Square, is much to be pitied, and the lady's husband very much to be congratulated. Amongst the list of respondents and co-respondents I observe more than one member of the cloth. These worthy gentlemen of the Church must have been thinking of poor Charles Lever's lines on one of his sacerdotal characters hailing from the Emerald Isle—

> "Even Satan, 'tis said, hold him in awe,
> And dages not to deride him
> For angels make each night his bed,
> And then—lie down, beside him!"

Why will men and good looking women break "Honest John Day's Commandment the XI."—"Don't be found out?" Whilst on the subject of immorality—a very fertile one I fear in these go-ahead times—I may perhaps be allowed to refer to the morals of the stage, not of those who perform on it, but of those behind the scenes. A well-informed theatrical critic writing on this lax subject the other day hazarded the statement that "the stage is too often the stepping-stone to the street," and he is not far wide of the mark. Any honest manager who has a fair supply of morals, a sufficient balance at his bankers, or good credit and the pluck to hunt the vicious "swells"—what a misnomer! who stand bad champagne, and lead by aid of its potent excitement poor but pretty girls down the broad and easy road of ruin, from behind the scenes and depend for support of the public, he would find it to his advantage. Many an honest girl with a comely face and figure resorts to the stage as a means of securing for herself, and perhaps impoverished parents, a respectable livelihood. Being uneducated, she most likely joins the ballet. First of all her virtue is assailed, most probably by the manager himself, then by some "noble lord," a commoner with more money than either wits or honour being handy; flattery, wine, money shipwreck her, and what follows? A short career on the steets, a still shorter in one of the hospitals, at no distant period starvation, the workhouse, an unknown and uncared-for grave. We want a real reform behind the scenes, so that we have intelligent, respectable, honest and beautiful women on the stage. I do not mean to say that there are not very lovely girls who have passed this ordeal and come out as refined gold, but for one that has, how many thousands are there that have not turned "gay" to die in sorrow? *Spectacles*, such as are now in vogue, have much to answer for. Babil and Bijou is to be withdrawn on the 1st proximo. Rather too early I think, or the nobleman who has all along "played the piper" might have secured for it the Italian countess, who, we are told, has left patrician society to become a votary of Terpsichore and who is renowned for her skill as a *danceuse*, the charms of her person, and her utter scorn of superfluous drapery. Mdlle Henriette Dor and Dion Boucicault's "finest women in the world" will have to look to their laurels, though I must admit that Mdlle. Dor's drapery could not be found fault with by the most straight-laced of Lord Chamberlains. Another beautiful woman, on a large scale, the *tragedienne* Miss Neilson, has been received with immense enthusiasm in the United States, and a large number of valuable presents have certified to the value the Americans have put on her acting and her charms. She has been performing the part of Rosalind at Booth's Theatre in New York, the take in a single night having been as much as £530. On the withdrawal of the pantomime at Drury Lane, Monerieff's Oriental spectacle of *The Cataracts of the Ganges* will, after a lapse of fifty years, be revived. I am told that *The Bore of the Ganges* would be a more suitable title.

At present there are two excellent portraits of the late Emperor Napoleon exhibiting in London—one painted by M. Yson, and exhibited in the French Exhibition, now on view at Bigg and Co.'s gallery, Conduit Street; the other, a large sized photograph, the last ever taken during life, by Downey of Ebury Street, Pimlico, without exception the most life-like photograph I have ever seen. What Vernon Heath is in landscape photography, Mr. Downey is in portraiture—unequalled.

Paris journals tell us, but then Paris journals do not always write absolute truth, that one Femorus, a man Barnum would have delighted in, has died. This man was a manufacturer of monstrosities or natural curiosities such as we see depicted in pictorial editions of Aristotle. He first tried his 'prentice hand on animals, and succeeded in manufacturing two-headed cows, bulls with five legs, horned rats, and such curios, which went the round of the fairs for many years. These, however, got flat, stale, and unprofitable, so Femorus, to keep pace with the times, turned his attention to the human race and attempted to convert a two-year old child in a cherub or a Cupid by implanting the wings of a swan into its shoulders. The infant died and the man went to gaol for five years. That period of incarceration passed and once more at liberty, Femorus, true to his calling, recommenced his peculiar business and furnished the anatomical museums with fresh objects. But the demand being in excess of the supply, he was forced once more to draw on his ingenuity. This time he resolved to convert himself into a sort of Gallic cock and ingrafted the comb of a creve coeur on his head. He did not live to crow, the graft resulted in an abscess, from which after a fortnight's suffering he died.

A Paris speculator has obtained the monopoly of the theatres, hotels, casinos, railways, and everything that the Valley of Andorre is at present without, but which it will require to ensure its completeness as the future Hell of Europe, vice Hamburg, shut up. The patrons of the board of green cloth will, in that happy valley, soon find everything requisite to let their superfluous wealth filter through their pockets. It is also said that the *Grand Conseil* is not averse to certain tempting offers made it, and that gaming tables may be established in St. Maurice, Canton Valais.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided to purchase the Duke of Northumberland's mansion, lion and all, at Charing Cross, for half a million sterling, which will enable his Grace to run up a comfortable enough dwelling elsewhere. At the cost of another quarter of a million we shall have a handsome street running down from Trafalgar Square to the Thames embankment, and the finances of the metropolis will be dipped so much deeper, though now they are in no better condition than those of the Municipality of Bombay.

Many of you, doubtless, have from time to time watched the seals in the Zoological Gardens, Regents Park, and must have, like myself, come to the conclusion that they are among the most affectionate and intelligent of animals, tenderly fond of their young and forming strong attachments to their kind keepers. But having read the story written by Captain Gray, Commander of the Eclipse, steamer, of the atrocities committed by the Scotch sealfishers who annually sail on their murderous cruises, to lat. 73° north, in the neighbourhood of the Island of Jan Mayan, I am disposed to look upon every lady who, even in this cold dismal weather I see comfortably robed in seal-skin jacket trimmed with beaver—a vastly becoming costume no doubt as an aider and abettor in wholesale murder and cruelty. Frank Buckland, the able contributor to the natural history columns of *Land and Water*, tells us what Commander Gray has witnessed, and the sooner a gunboat or two be stationed in the vicinity of these unhappy hunting grounds, the better for our national character as humanitarians. The harpooners, armed with rifle, club, and axe, choose a place in the ice where the young seals are lying, knowing that the mothers will soon return to see after the safety of their families. Return of course they do, when the poor creatures are shot down without mercy. Day after day this bloody work goes on till tens of thousands of young seals are left motherless to die of starvation. Last March 40,000 old ones were killed. It is horrible to see the young ones trying to suck the carcases of their mothers, their eyes starting out of their sockets. They crawl over and over them, smeared with blood, their heads becoming the largest part of their bodies, crying together—for their cry is very similar to that of a baby—and wondering why they cannot derive nourishment from their mother's bodies. "Fancy yourself," says Captain Gray, "surrounded by four or five hundred thousand babies all crying at one time." These motherless infant seals lie at last in groups of four or five on the ice and starve slowly to death. It seems imperative, if seal *fishing* is to continue, that there should be a closed season for them while they are rearing their young, and an international treaty should secure that to them. No vessels should be allowed to visit the seal-hunting grounds till the end of April. There are no less than thirty-six vessels from Scotland, Germany and Norway now busy enacting these scenes of cruelty and profit. Sir William Fraser, Bart., is to move at an early date, with reference to another description of cruelty we are in the habit of practising. He is to ask the Middlesex magistrates, at the earliest meeting, who is responsible for the cruel treatment of innocent prisoners as related by Dr. Hessel?

There has been an amusing breach of promise case in the Bail Court this week, and a Mr. Denne, a Covent Garden grocer, who was sued by pretty Miss Nelly Pull, in the dress-making line, has made an ass of himself, and his gushing letters wiled away a forenoon pleasantly enough. The first letter read, described as the coolest of a very warm and extensive batch, each subsequent one increasing in warmth of unsiterable affection, commenced "Dear Nelly," but ended "may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheek, and the pleasure of imagination attend thy dreams, with kindest love." A few days after matters were getting warmer—"The oftener I see you the oftener I want you. Oh! how I long for your company, and hear your own dear voice. I cannot write more because I have to serve other members of society (meaning, the learned counsel observed, the purchasers in the shop), with fondest love &c." Still warmer grows the young vendor of groceries, for he next writes—"You have been so kind as to give me one of the first sweets in the flowers of affection;" but what this sweet was did not transpire, though some guesses were hazarded. In March he writes, "My dearest Nelly—Give me your lovely lips and your darling heart as a fresh assurance of your love, my precious angel. Your fond, affectionate and loving John." Then the post conveys a missive, "To the one I love, the one I live for, to the one I would die for (if required), ever your affectionate and dear John." Then suddenly getting into the wholesale line, he writes, "My own darling—Do not think that you will tire me in writing? If you were to get a big box of pens, ten dozen bottles of ink, and a thousand quires of paper, you would not write to me more than I should be delighted to read." John's last letter, and then he married his master's daughter, read thus—"My darling, fond, devoted, and affectionate Nelly—I sink happily to rest because to-morrow is Wednesday, and to-morrow will bring you. Sleep on fair lady, and dream those dreams of universal happiness. No, they are not universal, they are but like the Sabbath, that too quickly pass away." John Denne of New Street, Covent Garden, is what Pat calls "a bould bad flurt," and Miss Nelly has had her heart mended by a decree for a "pony."

"Misfortunes they never come singly," you know, they come not singly but in battalions. A train of them overtook the Scala theatre at Milan last Sunday week, which may be regarded as a judgment on the manager for having desecrated the Sabbath. The clothes of a ballot dancer caught fire, and but for the prompt aid of the scene shifters, she would have been burnt to death. Shortly afterwards a modiste fell down the staircase leading to the wardrobe, and succeeded in breaking her leg. Then a stage assistant fell down in an apoplectic fit, which speedily ended his mundane career; and, to wind up this chapter of accidents, a musician in the orchestra went raging mad and had to be forcibly conveyed to the hospital.

Though nothing has been definitely settled, I think, after the row of last Monday, the Oxford 'Varsity crew for 1873 will be made up of—

	st.	lb.
F. E. H. Elliot, Baliol (bow)	10	0
J. A. Ornsby, Lincoln	12	9
M. G. Farrer, Brasenose	12	9
J. P. Way, Brasnose	10	8
R. S. Mitchison, Pembroke	13	0
W. E. Sherwood, Christ Church	11	12
J. B. Little, Christ Church	10	13
F. T. Dowding, St. John's (stroke)	11	12
G. E. Frewer, St. John's (cox)	7	11

and the Oxonians are by no means inclined to be dissatisfied with their chance. The boat had more life in it, the swing was good, and the time, considering the great disadvantages they have laboured under, was fair. If bow had but another stone in weight and strength he would be the best man on the Isis, his rowing is perfect. Dowding (stroke) is rowing splendidly. Mitchison is out of practice but promises, before the day of the race, to be in his own brilliant form. Ornsby would row well, if he did not drop his hands so low as he reaches out, while Farrer rowed lumpy. With Lesley at No. 6, Mitchison at No. 5, and Farrer or Sherwood at No. 3, the weights would be more evenly distributed in the middle of the boat. What with heavy downfalls of snow, together with sleet and rapid thaw, which reduced the snow to slush, the towing path on the Cam is bitter bad going both for man and horse. Mr. Read, however, partly on foot and partly on horseback, manages to "splutter" through this quagmire and to coach the Cambridge eight.

They rowed last Wednesday from the locks to Charons, and coming up the Long Reach, I am told, their style was very taking, and their finish quite up to University racing form. Mr. Chambers was to have arrived yesterday, but the result of his advent has not yet transpired though the changes may yet be rung again, and it is undecided whether Mr. Close or Mr. Charlesworth takes bow oar. Of course till we learn the upshot of these alterations, comment cannot be indulged in, but I may say that I think victory leans towards the light blue boat.

The nice meeting has been a successful one, though on the Riviera racing always plays second fiddle to pigeon shooting. The Prix d'Essai, a cup and £80, open to the skating club of Paris, the Gun Club, the Hurlingham Club, London, and the Union Club of Brussels, was won by Mr. J. Hottingner killing six birds out of nine, Mr. D. Trehern being second, Sir Charles Legard and Mr. W. S. Suttire tried for third. Fifty-six competed. Though Mr. Blackstock's nomination is not quite so firm for the Waterloo Cup, there is no reason for the hostility, Peasant Boy being in the very best of health and condition. Mr. McHaffis' great 70 lb. dog, Wandering Wyllie, will carry all the money from over the border, and piles of gold and one pound notes are being entrusted to him. Though such a large dog, he is a wonderful close worker, and performed well over those yawning ditches at Lytham. Col. Hathorn's (my runner up) nomination is quiet, the party having got their money on. I have no reason to change my selections.

The acceptances for the Spring Handicaps have been published and turf proceedings for this season have busily commenced, though, owing to the weather, trainers are at their wits' ends with their horses confined, to exercise on the straw beds. "Muddling about" is the order of the day. Mr. Topham has been as successful as Mr. Verral, the contents in both the Grand National and at Croydon preponderating over the non-contents. The Grand Liverpool Handicap is a cunning piece of art, an unusual number of horses apparently being brought within a pound of each other, the favourites of the public being last year's winner, Casse Tete (she has not a chance), Footman, Rysworth, Cinderella, and Acton. As yet Mr. Brayley has not a shilling on his mare, and if he cares to lay money out on her, must content himself with something less than the 30 to 1, the average of the commission so carefully worked last year. As I stated, before the appearance of the weights, Reugeny will prove the best in Lord Aylesford's team and may be the winner. Bredon Hill is mentioned; little is known of this new candidate, except that he has won the very respectable number of five out of seven races. Pyshworth, the best flat racer in the lot, has been backed very heavily, but he jumps slow and dwells much on landing, thereby losing much ground. I have not seen him since he performed over hurdles at Lincoln when he was a novice; he may have improved since then. Nothing but a perfect fencer can win at Aintree. His speed is immense, for he once ran Belladrum to a head over his own distance and once defeated him. Last year he fell at Beecher's brook. As a race horse, Footman comes next; he is a perfect fencer and crossed the Croydon Course last spring like a bird. Cinderella, bred as Footman was by Lord Coventry, I have already made mention of in a former letter, and any amount at 1,000 to 60 will be booked as to her chance. Heraut d'Armes, the grandest looking horse on the field, is a very fair steeple-chaser whatever he may have done on the flat, and had he not fallen at Cork, must have secured the Grand Staud Plate there. Last year Scarrington, after twisting one of his plates a quarter of a mile from home, which cut him badly and seriously impeded his action, ran second with 11st 2lb., and this performance Mr. Topham has thought so much of as to hamper him this journey 12 stone 11b. He will run forward but must tire at the finish under this load. Whinyard is very well in but I should like to know how the stable money goes before venturing an opinion as to his chance. He can both jump, stay, and race. If there is genuine business done regarding this horse, I shall have something to write about him.

Surronam is now stated to be the best Newmarket candidate for the Derby, and two sporting journals go for him entirely. Though I, a month before the race, predicted his success in the Middle Park Plate, which he could have won by a length had he been ridden earlier in the race, I cannot believe in those faulty hocks over Epsom Downs. Somerset, they will have it, cannot stride further than a pony and suffers from *diabetes*, but I know people who readily snap up everything above 10 to 1 offered. Leopard also is "dicky" and a roarer, but in spite of these assertions, who dares lay more than 20 to 1 against him for the City and Suburban? Hurlingham, whose defeat through the mud and water at Warwick I have always maintained was a mistake and no criterion of his form, is first favorite for this race, but he ought to go down before Cremorne, now a splendid four-year old, *i. e.*, if Mr. Saville starts the Derby winner. For the Lincoln Handicap Mr. Merry has scratched Mozart and depends solely and rightly on Highland Fling who, i. she runs up to her Shrewsbury form, must win. *Xanthus, who has cantered well, if he can only act as well as he did last spring, should puzzle her.

Count le Grange, I am glad to have to record, returns to the turf, and the blue jacket and red sleeves may prove as formidable as they did in the days of Gladiateur; for the Count still possesses the stallion Monarque, the sire of Gladiateur, the famous mares Fille de Lair, Etoile du Nord, Stradella, Malle de Chantilly, Tolla, Soyageuse, &c., and has at his stud farm at Dangu some yearlings of great promise.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "S. H. H.," for the second time we have to state that there is no member on the register of this branch whose name corresponds with the above mentioned initials. We shall thank him if he will send us his name or give his name in full.—We remain, &c.

ARDASER FRAMJEE MOOS,
H. A. WADYA,
Honorary Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd March.

THE HOLI DIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to suggest, through the medium of your journal, to the Commissioner of Police, that as there are already bye-laws for the regulation of the *tom-tom* nuisance, he might only allow the tom-toms being beaten on account of Holi in the native town to be sounded till ten or eleven o'clock, so that the poor souls that retire home after their day's labour may not be deprived of their sleep by the lovers of tom-toms.

Bombay, 5th March. H.

BOMBAY.

KATTYWAR.—Major Lowe, who has been appointed President of the Purdhan Court, at Rajcote, is expected to arrive here next month.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—On Monday there were thirty-six European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

EXAMINATION OF KALOLE SCHOOLS.—A few days ago Mr. Propert examined the boys' and girls' schools at Kalole, and awarded prizes to the successful pupils.

NERIAD.—We learn that there was a heavy fall of rain at Neriad on the 17th February, in consequence of which the tobacco plant has sustained great damage.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF POONA.—The mortality in the city of Poona, during last month, was one hundred and ninety-nine, including men, women, and children, from fever and dysentery.

DACOITY AT UMBARDY.—A short time ago a dacoity was committed in the village of Umbardy, near Cutch. The result of the scuffle that ensued was that two of the villagers and one of the dacoits died.

BRIDGES ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The Par and Dhaman Bridges on the B. B. and C. I. Railway are likely to be completed in June next. The Owrunga bridge has nearly been completed.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, Ismael Hajee and four others were charged with gaming with dice and money in a public place, and were fined one anna each.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Ahmed Oosman was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with stealing three brass screws, the property of Government. The man was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

THEFT.—A Maratha named Rowjee Govindrao was sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing old files of correspondence from the office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

A CONVICT PARSEE.—From a Gujerat paper we learn that a Parsee resident of Broach, who was sentenced to transportation for life during the troublous times of 1857, has been released for his good conduct, and that he has come back to reside at Broach.

CONVICTION OF THE TICKET CLERK.—A goldsmith named Moolchund, ticket clerk in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at Baroda, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, has been convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—It is stated that Mr. D. Richmond, Deputy Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has tendered the resignation of his office. Mr. Currey, the Agent of the Company, has submitted the resignation to the Board of Directors in England.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The amateurs of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club perform the play of "Noorjehan" this evening at the above theatre. As it is announced to be the last representation of the play, we feel sure that lovers of the native drama will not miss the opportunity.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 313 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 90 were under sentences from the High Court, 189 from the Magistrates of Police, 29 from Military Courts Martial, and 5 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 228 were natives, and the remaining 85 were Europeans.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade Bandstand by the Town Band this evening:—

March	Josephi	Meluion.
Polka	Gurereira	Strauss.
Ove ture	Opera Comique	S. J. Roe.
Valse	Parisienne	Gurtner.
Cavatina	Maro Visconte	Tedella.
Galop	Spring Field	Briggs.

ASSAULT AND CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Persian Parsee named Byram was charged with wilfully trespassing on the premises of Dady Sett's Dhurumshalla, and also with assaulting Dowlut Aspandiar and two other Persian Parsees. The defendant was found guilty and fined Rs. 20, and also bound over to keep the peace.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGES, &C.—The Chief Justice has appointed a committee of the following gentlemen to conduct the examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. A. C. Watt, Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, and Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-law. The examination commenced on Monday.

MURDER AT DRAPA.—On the 4th January last, a most atrocious and cold-blooded murder of a man named Thucker Teja Premjee was committed at Drapa in Kattywar. A reward of five hundred rupees has been offered by the owners of the village to any person or persons who will give information that may lead to the apprehension and eventual conviction of the perpetrators of the crime.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday evening from Kolapore, from which we learn that Mr. Narayen Balcrushna Chipale, a Vakeel of the Civil and Criminal Courts of Poona, has been honourably discharged from the arrest in which he had been held at Sangli for about three weeks. This gentleman had been principal secretary to the Jahagirdar of Sangli, and had fallen a victim to the intrigues of a Native Court.

THE LATE MRS. VIEGAS.—Our readers will have noticed the brief obituary announcement in our paper last week of Mrs. C. Viegas, the wife of our respected old townsman Mr. Amidor Viegas. The philanthropic and charitable acts of the deceased lady are not so generally known as they deserve to be. She was the daughter of the Chief Secretary to the Cochin Government, Dutch by descent, and came down to Bombay about forty years ago. She twice travelled to China with her husband, and on each occasion brought back with her several destitute Chinese children of both sexes, and not only reared them up as Christians, but fed, clothed, and educated them at her own expense, and they are now useful members of society. In addition to this, she was ever ready to receive at her house in Mahim children of poor and destitute parents,—no matter to what religion they belonged,—and to bring them up as peaceable citizens. She twice or thrice every year gave treats and entertainments to the children of the Zallila schools at Bandora, and acts like these were a source of genuine satisfaction to her. One would suppose all this was philanthropic enough in itself. But she went the length of making a permanent provision for those whom she had reared and cared for; a few of them are now family men, having their own residences. Mrs. Viegas was universally beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She died at the age of sixty-two.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE ORNEN, 596 tons, Captain F. C. Isdahl, will sail to-day for Akyab in ballast.

THE SHIP WESTMINSTER, 1,454 tons, Captain H. Grose, will sail to-day in ballast for Bassein.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S.S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour on the 3rd March from Cutch (March 1st) in ballast with the following passengers:—General Baber Jung Bahadoor, General Bumber Breema, Colonel Lalsingh, twelve followers, and forty-two deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. BARODA, 1,232 tons, Captain D. Rennoldson, arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Sydney, &c., with mail, passengers and the following cargo:—3 cases stationery, 8 cases butter, 66 cases provisions, 8 casks tallow, 21 cases wine, and 1 horse.

THE S.S. ARIEL, 722 tons, Captain H. Jones, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,075 bales cotton, 454 bales wool, 169 cwts horns, 240 cwts. coir yarn, 196½ cwts. nux vomica, 97½ cwts. hemp, 586 cwts. galls, and sundries, and the following passengers:—Mrs. O. Raaign and 4 children, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Hurloch, Mrs. Ramsay, and Miss Thompson.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	MARCH.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
3 2 m	3 9	Wednesday ... 5	9 34 m	5 3
4 22 a	3 5		10 40 a	1 2
3 37 m	2 4	Thursday 6	10 37 m	4 4
5 39 a	2 8		11 18 a	0 2
4 33 m	1 3	Friday 7	11 36 m	3 8
7 7 a	2 6		.....	.....
6 9 m	0 9	Saturday..... 8	0 56 m	0 6
8 33 a	3 0		0 59 a	3 5
7 56 m	0 9	Sunday 9	2 40 m	0 5
9 33 a	3 8		2 20 a	3 7
9 15 m	1 6	Monday..... 10	3 43 m	1 4
10 15 a	4 2		3 25 a	4 0
10 4 m	2 4	Tuesday..... 11	4 26 m	2 3
10 45 a	4 10		4 10 a	4 6

Moon—First Quarter, 6th, 6h. 15m. A.M.

THE BOMBAY STEEPLE CHASE.

B. Aus. M.	Patience.
B. Aus. G.	Prairie Boy.
C. A. G.	Will o' the Wisp.
B. Aus. G.	Middy.
G. Aus. G.	Vampire.

BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE-CHASES.

First Bell at 4-30.

THE HACK STAKES.

B. A. G.	Hard Times.
B. A. G.	Bhow.
B. A. G.	Cock Robin.
B. A. H.	Lottery.
G. A. H.	Dandy.

THE WORLEE STAKES.

G. A. G.	Merry Andrew—W. O

BOMBAY RACES.

STEWARDS.—Major Oliver Probyn, Major M. W. Willoughby, Colonel T. M. Harris, Captain C. E Stack, and T. M. Filgate, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THIRD DAY.

Yesterday the sport was very good—in some cases (the dead heat between Khagan and Bheel Chief, to wit) superexcellent. The attendance of spectators was as great as on previous days.

FIRST RACE.—"The Whim."—Rs. 400 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. For all Arabs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. R. C. and a distance.

	st.	lbs.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's...b a h Merrylegs		W. O.

SECOND RACE.—"The Arab Selling Race."—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs. ¾ mile. Gentlemen riders. No penalties or allowances.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Captain Charles's ...g a h Sirmust	10	7	Aga Nazir Shah.	1	
Mir Mahomed Beg's ...g a h Royal Prince.	7	0	Gen. Benn	2	

Sirmust was the favourite. A fairish start was made. Royal Prince led until alongside Pallonjee's, when Sirmust collared him and turned into the straight first. Benn tried all he knew to better matters, but Sirmust, which was judiciously and steadily ridden all through by Mr Aga Nazir Shah (who took Mr. Elliott's place) kept ahead and won easily.

THIRD RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse."—Rs. 1,200. For all maiden Arabs. Weights—3 years 7 st. 4 lbs., 4 years 7 st. 12 lbs., 5 years 8 st. 5 lbs., 6 years 8 st. 12 lbs., 7 years 9 st. Winner of the "Dealers' Plate or "Derby," 5 lbs. extra: winner of both, 7 lbs. 2 miles.

	st.	lbs.		
Major Probyn's ...c a c Bheel Chief	7	1	Oomar	4
H. H. Aga Khan's...g a h Khagan ...	9	3	Browtey	1
H. H. Aga Khan's...g a c Saum	7	12	Syed	2

Public opinion was divided between Khagan and Bheel Chief; Saum was evidently started to make the running for his stable chum. There was one false start, the lot, though getting well off, having to be called back because one or two of them did not walk up to the post. When a proper start was effected, Saum took the lead, and opposite Pallonjee's Khagan was last. Passing the Byculla Club on the first journey round, Saum was still ahead, Bheel Chief in his wake, and Khagan, pulling double, about five lengths behind. At the mile post, Saum pulled in, and Khagan and Bheel Chief went level. At Pallonjee's the lot were in a cluster, Saum, however, looking beaten. Down the straight Bheel Chief and Khagan flew head and head—Browtey working hard next the rails with whip and spur, and Oomar on the outside equally liberal to Bheel Chief. The greatest excitement prevailed as the pair neared the grand stand, and "Khagan wins!" "Bheel Chief wins for a thousand!" were the cries heard all round; but partisans were wrong, the race ending in a dead heat. The owners subsequently came to some agreement which did not make it necessary for the race to be run over again. The time was not very quick—4m. 2 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Colts' Plate"—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arab and Country-bred colts and fillies four years old and under. 1 mile. Weight for age and class.

by the sea, overrun by wild vegetation and unfit for cultivation; or, finally, how are we to explain the two different rates of 3 and 4 specified in the two leases, exhibits 4 and 5, which were granted in the same year, and for the same number of years, and relate to precisely the same description of land? There can be little doubt that the true explanation is to be found in the difference in the amount to be expended in reclamation, which would naturally be regarded as a ground for greater or less indulgence to the lessee. Thus, under the lease No. 4 Rs. 8,261 was the estimated expenditure, and the full assessment is fixed at the low sum of Rs 3. In the lease No 5 the estimate of cost is Rs 6,980, and assessment is Rs. 4. In the 6th [illegible] the land evidently required less costly works of reclamation, and the assessment is fixed at Rs. 5. Looking at the matter in this light, we must regard the difference between the rates fixed in the leases and the assessment now paid on similar lands as part of the consideration for a contract mutually beneficial to the lessor and the lessee. The benefit to the lessor is well described in the lease No. 5, and is nearly indicated in the other leases also. Taking into consideration that without the embankment Government is losing its revenue, and that you are prepared to contribute to the Government revenue by spending money out of your own pocket, and having in view the bringing of the land cultivation, you are hereby permitted to build an embankment to the khar at the village aforesaid." The consideration to the lessee for his risk and expense was an exemption from assessment for a certain number of years, and a guarantee that in subsequent years his assessment should not be raised. Now that the lessee has performed his part of the contract, how can the Government be allowed to draw back from theirs? It would be contrary to all principle to allow them to do so unless, as has been contended, the words of the law, under which they profess to act, give them an absolute power in all cases to fix any assessment they may please. But the words of section 25 of Bombay Act I. of 1865 confer no such absolute power. That section contains the following proviso: "Provided that it (the assessment) shall not be leviable from any land held and entered in the land registers as wholly or partially exempt from payment of land revenue except to such amount as is in accordance with previous practice or any law which has been, or may hereafter be enacted, relating to lands so held." The lands now in question have hitherto been held at a certain fixed assessment, the amount of which has of course been entered in the land registers. It may be that hitherto the land registers have not shown any entry, distinctly declaring the lands to be "partially exempt from payment of land revenue." The reason of that may be that the rate of assessment fixed upon them has not hitherto been less than the ordinary rate of assessment. But however this may be, the words of clause 2, section 4, regulation 17 of 1827 (and we may observe that, at the time when the rates complained of received legal sanction under section 3 of Bombay Act I. of 1865, that Act formed part of the regulation) are very clear and express, and distinctly limit the right of Government to raise the assessment on land held by right partially exempt, clause 3 of the same section no doubt states that the Government may set aside such limitations on the exercise of its discretion by a legislative enactment, a power which it would of course possess even if there were no such statement. But this clause requires that any rules having such an effect should be "specific," and reading section 25 Bombay Act I. of 1865 in conjunction with clause 2, section 4, regulation 17 of 1827, we are unable to find in the former section such specific terms as would indicate that the legislature intended to set aside the provisions of the latter clause, and to enable the revenue officers to ignore all exemptions except those which they may themselves choose to recognise. We are of opinion and decide that the lands in question are partially exempt, in so far that they are only liable to assessment at the rates specified in the leases. It remains to consider the plaintiff's claim to hold one fifth of the lands altogether free of assessment. This claim is founded upon the circumstance that in the leases Nos. 4 and 5, a deduction of one-fifth (sawai) is made from the estimated area of the lands, and the balance only is entered as the extent of culturable land granted. From this it is argued that it was the intention to grant one-fifth of the lands free of assessment, and the same exemption is claimed in regard to the lands held under the leases Nos. 6, 7, and 8, though no mention of "sawai" is made in them. But it is clear from the terms of the leases Nos. 4 and 5, that the deduction of "sawai" is made, not because there was any intention of exempting from assessment any of the culturable land, but simply because it was impossible to ascertain at the time how much culturable land there was. The deduction is made as the only method of avoiding error in the necessarily imperfect measurements. It occurs only in that part of the leases which sets forth the details of the measurements (which are really as superfluous, so far as the terms of the leases are concerned as the details of the projected expenditure) and it is not alluded to in the operative part of the leases, which on the contrary provides for an annual measurement of the land under cultivation and the levy of a uniform assessment upon the whole of such land. The claim of the plaintiffs to the deduction cannot therefore be maintained on the ground that it as granted to them by the leases. Can it then be maintained on the ground of prescription? It is in evidence that "Sawai sut," or a remission of one-fourth, was made to the plaintiffs on all the lands held by them up to the introduction of the survey in 1862-63. In order that the plaintiffs may establish a prescriptive title to this remission, which they have enjoyed without right, they are bound to show that they have enjoyed it for 30 years. It is clear that they cannot make out their case in regard to the lands held under any of the leases except No. 6, for the date at which the assessment first became payable under the other leases all occurred within 30 years preceding the introduction of the survey. Under the lease No. 6, however, assessment became leviable in A. D. 1865, so that the plaintiffs have enjoyed the exemption claimed in respect of the lands mentioned in this lease for nearly 60 years. So far therefore as these lands are concerned, and so far only, they must be held to have established a prescriptive title. We amend the decree of the District Court, and declare that the plaintiffs are entitled to hold in perpetuity the lands specified in the leases Exhibits 4 to 8 on payment of assessment on the whole of the culturable land mentioned in the leases Nos. 4, 5, 7 and 8, and four-fifths of the culturable lands mentioned in the lease No. 9 at the following rates, viz. Rs. 3 per beega under the lease No. 4. Rs. 4 per beega under the lease No. 4. Rs. 4 per beega under the lease No. 5, Rs. 5 per beega under the leases Nos 6, 7 and 8. And we further direct that the defendants do pay to the plaintiffs all sums levied by them as assessment for the years 1863-64, 1864-65 in excess of the sums which should have been levied in accordance with the terms of this decree. The amount due will be determined at the time of execution of the decree. The defendants will bear all costs in the District Court. The parties will bear their own costs in appeal.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The rumour is rife, on what authority we cannot trace, that the 60th Rifles now at Hassan Abdul will shortly proceed to Abbottabad and encamp there for a month or two until the weather is more equable at Kooldunna.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

An Indian Joke.—Have you heard the last riddle? I understand it was concocted at the Bishop's At Home. What is the difference between temptation and eternity? The one is a wile of the devil, and the other is a devil of a while.—*Englishman's Weekly.*

Killed by Lightning.—On Sunday evening, 16th instant, a terrific thunder-storm swept over Oodeypore, taking a northerly course. The lightning struck a three-storied native dwelling, and passing through the upper chamber, burnt some cotton clothing which hung upon the wall, then descended to the second floor, killing a Brahman of high caste who was sleeping, together with other men, in the room. No mark of injury was found on the body, yet, curious enough, the destructive "fluid" burnt the sacred tuft of hair off the head of another man without causing any other injury. His Highness the Maharana has engaged the services of Professor Bushell to erect lightning conductors on his palace. This will be a novelty in Mewar.

Agra.—On the evening of his arrival His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief saw the 10th Hussars near their camp, and took advantage of the opportunity to give them a few kind words of advice. Next morning (Wednesday) the troops in garrison were out for inspection in full dress. After marching past, the Brigadier put them through a few manœuvres. His Excellency then visited the barracks undergoing repairs and those being erected for married families; and the different hospitals, European and native. On Wednesday evening His Excellency examined and inquired into the railway works near the fort, and their position with reference to the fort; and then, accompanied by the Brigadier and staff, went about 1½ mile up the line of rail on an engine, returning from what is known as the Red Road.—*Delhi Gazette.*

Fatal Accident to a Gunner at Mooltan.—A melancholy accident occurred in Mooltan on the 26th ult. at the ordinary morning parade of No. 19 R. A., under the command of Major F. H. McLeod. As regards, it appears, was mounted on one of the young horses just put into harness, probably for the first time actually in the guns. The horse reared or swerved, throwing his rider exactly, I understand, between the leading and hind wheels of the guns, one of which passed right over the sergeant's head, crushing the skull like an egg-shell,—death being instantaneous. The sad event has cast quite a gloom over the battery, and indeed the station generally. The Major-General commanding the Lahore Division was just about leaving the station—only the previous morning, if I mistake not, having inspected the troops in cantonment—so that there was nothing whatever unusual doing on parade.

Four thousand gondolas are now in daily use in Venice. They are along all the quays, at all points in the Grand Canal, at all the principal bridges on the branch canals; in fact wherever a stretch of the canal is in sight gondolas are to be seen. The pedestrian is hailed at every bridge on the public thoroughfares, and not unfrequently by several gondoliers in chorus, reminding him of the persistent cabmen of other cities. No watermen, we are told, have ever equalled the gondoliers in the dexterous management of a boat, or in the graceful use of the oar.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE

The Governor-General in Council directs that the following Rule be substituted for Rule 5 in Chapter VIII. of the Civil Leave Code, and that Rule 3 under Section 24 be cancelled:—

5. Unless for some special recorded reason, the Government or other authority under whose orders the transfer takes place permits or requires it to be made in any particular case elsewhere or otherwise, the charge of an office must be made over at its head-quarters, both the relieving and relieved officers being present.

As a general rule, and subject to any special orders to the contrary in particular cases, the head-quarters of an officer on the staff of a Government, as, for instance, a Secretary to a Government of India, or a clerk in a Government Secretariat, are the head-quarters for the time being of the Government to which he is attached.

The head-quarters of any other officer are either the station which had been declared to be his head-quarters by the authority which appoints him, or in the absence of such declaration the station where the records of his office are kept.

THE CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

Calcutta witnessed a grand and unprecedented spectacle on Thursday evening in the laying of the foundation-stone of the Presidency College. The immense assembly numbered more than five thousand people, of all ages and classes, the majority of whom were students and ex students of the College. Among the speeches made—abstracts of which we give elsewhere, pending a fuller report—that of His Excellency the Viceroy was undoubtedly the most eloquent and able. Never within our memory did we hear or read the speech of a Governor-General, at once so enthusiastic, so liberal, and so re-assuring to the people. The great concourse of people whom His Excellency addressed, heard every word that fell from his mouth with rapt attention, and the warm and graceful compliments which he paid to the intellect of the educated natives excited in the breasts of many a deep glow of loyalty, and a stirring sense of self-respect. The Lieutenant-Governor also spoke much more warmly and heartily than is his wont, and it was evident that every one who addressed the assembly was animated by the spirit of the occasion. We felt with the Viceroy when he said that he was betrayed into saying more than he had at first intended, and his action as well as that of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the proceedings of yesterday evening surely marked an era of the British rule. The few words that Rajah Jotendromohun Tagore spoke were worthy of the occasion. Moulvie Abdul Lutif made a speech in his own way, and the simple, manly speech of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, whom the Lieutenant-Governor invited on the occasion to address the assembly at the spur of the moment, rang with its distinct notes, and hearty sentiments throughout the great assembly. Never before, we believe, did the rulers and the ruled take together such hearty and equal share in conducting a ceremony which is calculated to exercise such immense influence upon the future destinies of the nation.—*Indian Mirror.*

ENCOUNTER WITH AN ELEPHANT AT RAMNUGGER.

You will be sorry to hear that Mr. Greig, Conservator of the Forests, N. W. Provinces, met with a serious accident on the 20th instant, which, had he not had a marvellous escape, would have deprived Government of a valuable forest officer. It appears that for more than two years two elephants, a makoona and a tusker, have lived in the jungles west of Ramnugger (in the Kumar Bhabur). These elephants were in the habit of coming down to the rice and wheat fields of the villages immediately below the hill. They had been fired at frequently, and became so bold that they were afraid of nothing, while they killed any one that came in their way. They alarmed the bamboo cutters and others working in the forests, and generally made themselves very disagreeable. Mr. Greig and Captain Campbell had gone after them frequently, but could not find them. Information was brought on the morning of the 20th that the elephants had been seen high up the Dehla Sote, and the sportsmen I have named were off at once. They reached the ground about 3 P.M., and soon saw an elephant standing under a tree. While they were on the hill-side across the ravine they tried to get round, so as to have the protection of some bamboo bushes; but when they got up the hill they found the elephant had gone about twenty-five yards up the ridge, and on their getting near the ridge the elephant at once moved slowly towards them. There was no alternative but to fire or run away. Two shots were fired at a distance of about twenty-five yards, which hit on right and left of the forehead, little above the eyes. The only effect of their steel-tipped bullets was to make the elephant turn his head away a little; but he immediately again advanced, when he received two more bullets near the same place. He then charged down the ridge. Captain Campbell had only an empty rifle, and he got out of the way. Mr. Greig had got up on to the ridge, and was standing in the track the elephant took. The monster came rattling down, while Mr. Greig stood quite steady, intending to drop him as he stopped to knock down a khyr tree immediately in front. The elephant doubled his trunk a little, and without slackening his pace in the least, tumbled over the khyr tree, as if it had been a blade of grass. He was only about six paces distant when Mr. Greig took deliberate aim and fired; but the elephant did not flinch in the least. Before the smoke cleared away he knocked Mr. Greig over with his trunk, gave him a kick back with a fore foot and a kick to one side with a hind leg, and passed on. But after going a few paces he stopped, and turned round as if he intended coming back. Mr. Greig's feelings may be better imagined than described as he saw the awful brute's threatening attitude. He made one desperate effort, and rolled off the ridge into the grass below, and the elephant passed on. Mr. Greig was in such agony that he could not be moved that night; but next day he was taken a short distance, and Dr. Johnston, who very kindly came from Haldawana as soon as he heard of the accident, gave the medical attention required. No bones have been broken, though two ribs were slightly injured and in several places there are severe bruises. The injuries received would have killed most people, but from his being light and in splendid working condition, Mr. Greig will probably be almost as well as ever in ten days. It has been clearly proved that a man must be in a certain position, *i. e.*, he must be on a level with the elephant's eyes to make certain of killing. I would recommend young and old sportsmen never to trust to a shot when an elephant is charging, and always to make sure of a safe retreat before it commences an attack; because if the elephant's head is in a particular position, the best shot in the world could not make certain of dropping him. And under similar circumstances not one man in ten thousand would make such a providential escape Mr. Greig has had.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

HINTS FOR DOMESTICATING ANGLO-INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

I was ill last week, too ill to stay in London or write your letter, and have been stopping in a small town or large village on the border of Suffolk. I have learned there a few facts which may interest your readers, facts about prices, and expenses, and other like matters which sometimes come very closely home to men's business and bosoms. There is, it is evident, a very different scale of expense prevalent in Brighthem from that which prevails in London, or within 30 miles of London. We are only an hour and a quarter distant, yet it is possible to hire a large house with say seven acres of pleasant garden land, with shrubberies, trees, and *old* grass, that is a really pleasant place for £100 a year. To keep a carriage with two horses, and a respectable coachman who will help a little in other things, costs £100 more, or, if you are very respectable, £120—that is to say, £40 a year for coachman, £56 a year for feed, and £24 for taxes, repairs, and interest on outlay. Then the garden, man servant and appurtenances generally will cost, to do them well, £80 more, and thus you spend £300 a year before you begin to eat. This is a large sum, but then it is the largest to be spent. You can do everything else—I speak with knowledge—for £300 more, and if you have £800 a year you feel yourself almost rich, certainly very comfortable indeed. If a retired officer you may be a magistrate, interest yourself in all local business, ride occasionally to hounds, see everybody, give a moderate dinner party once a month in summer, and be for that money a highly respected member of society. It is a slow life? Certainly, if you need work, but not slower than any other. Cheltenham included, for whist is obtainable, and a quarrel with the Ritualist parson, and a good rousing grievance against Government, and all manner of nice things not obtainable in London. It looks slower than it is, for 2 a week or less than £5 a year gives you two daily papers, *The Times* included, and £6 more gives you the right to have six volumes for yourself from Mudie's. Double those amounts and spend £25 a year on your reading, and you may have all the papers, all the magazines, and more books than you can get through—that is to say, one new novel and one new series book a day. You will not have much society but you will have a reasonable amount, and there is as much to talk about in one place as another. It is laying you on the shelf? Quite so, and keep off it by all means if you can, but London lays a man who has no work on the shelf quite as much as the country, and bores him rather more. England is not a nice place for retired Indians with nothing to do, but if they have less than £2,000 a year it is a great deal nicer in the country than in the town where they lose their individuality and become mere haunters of the clubs. In the country they can, if they like, become real influences, and even in some cases give themselves a great deal of effective business to do. At all events I can vouch for this. A thousand a year in the country will give *more* in the way of enjoyment, position, and occupation than £2,000 a year in town, while the situation is, to an out-of-doors man, infinitely more delightful.

But you, reader, have not got £1,000 a year, have only £500. Well he must drop the carriage, put up with a four-wheel phaeton, and reduce his acreage to 2 acres, and he can still live forty miles from London in substantial comfort, with money behind his hand for any yet little extravagance, such as gardening or whist. Only if he has to live so carefully I recommend him a Southern town, where a large house will cost him £40 a year, where he need keep no conveyance, and where he can get society, of sorts, merely at the cost of being tolerably obliging. Indianism is a disadvantage in many ways, but it is a passport into all society but the highest, and leaves you very free to do as you think best.—"T.," in *Friend of India.*

JAPAN.

Mysterious Disappearance of Dr. Berlin.—Dr. Berlin, formerly interpreter to the North German Legation in Japan, has mysteriously disappeared. In England, such unaccountable disappearances of individuals from the knowledge of their friends are far from uncommon; but in Yokohama, by reason of the comparative fewness of foreigners, and the closer watch kept over their movements by the officials, none has hitherto been known; and, unfortunately, in this case there appears to exist little hope that the gentleman who is now being searched for may yet, like the Rev. P. Speke, be found and restored to his friends.

From what our reporter can gather, Dr. Berlin had quitted Yamaguchi, where he had been engaged as instructor to the Ken, for the purpose of visiting Yokohama on business; and attended by a yakunin and servants, took passage for this port in the H. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Relief, amongst the other passengers being the Princes Philip and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, and Mr Zeppe. All went well on the voyage, Dr Berlin, however, being troubled by sea sickness; but taking his place at table, and joining in the conversation and amusements which beguiled the tedium of the transit. At about twenty minutes past six on Saturday evening, the Kanagawa lightship was sighted, and about that time the purser saw Dr. Berlin leaning over the bulwark, looking out on the sea. From that time, nothing has been heard or seen of the missing man.

Later intelligence says—From information which has reached us later, we have reason to believe that the fate of Dr. Berlin will not continue concealed for a much longer period. We hear that in consequence of the inquiries which have been instituted, and the publicity given to the case in this journal, evidence is now forthcoming which clearly proves that the missing gentleman duly arrived in the harbour on board the Relief, and that the circumstance which probably caused his death occurred very shortly after her arrival. A European has been placed in custody, upon suspicion of being concerned in the tragical event, and three other Europeans are under the surveillance of the authorities.

The *Nagasaki Express* of the 18th inst. felicitates the community on the prospect of a Bank being established by native merchants and other capitalists, to give increased facilities for the transaction of business at that port. It explains the various disadvantages of their present bankless condition, and thinks the local trade would give profitable employment even to a second Bank. The basis of the Bank is thus stated:—"A native Banking establishment has just commenced business at Nagasaki. The Company consists of thirteen well-known names of high standing at this port, five of whom act as directors or managers, each taking the department he is most qualified to act in. The capital at their command is stated to be Rios 800,000, of which Rios 250,000 have been called up for immediate use.

TRAIN COMMUNICATION.

The question of communication between passengers and guards in railway trains has received careful attention for several years past, although the results arrived at are as yet by no means so satisfactory as could be wished. The system of rope communication authorized by the Board of Trade has proved to be very imperfect, and it is expected that the authorization of the Board will shortly be withdrawn, while with regard to the various electrical systems tried, it is found that there is still room for improvement In view of the importance of the question, it is interesting to notice any proposition which promises to grapple with the difficulty, and to provide a simple and permanently effectual means of intercommunication in railway trains. A system which, so far, has fulfilled these conditions, has been worked for the past two months on a Great Eastern railway train running between Stratford-bridge and Victoria-park. This system of signalling is that of Colonel Binney, R.E; it is on the electrical principle, and its working was officially inspected yesterday by Captain Tyler, on behalf of the Board of Trade, in the presence of a number of railway officials and engineers. The signalling apparatus consists of a communicator having a projecting stud, or "push," and an indicator, a communicator being placed in each compartment of the carriage. In each guard's van is a battery and an ordinary electric bell connected with the "push" by two wires carried along the roof of the carriages, to which they are fixed. These conductors are coupled between the carriages by means of a hook and eye arrangement, a spring pressing the coupled parts together and insuring perfect contact and complete metallic communication throughout the whole length of the train. One terminal of each bell in the guards' vans is connected to one pole of each battery, the other terminal being connected to one of the conducting wires. The other conducting wire is connected to the second pole of the battery, so that until the two conductors are connected together no current of electricity can pass. This connexion is made by the passenger pressing the "push" on the signal apparatus, which causes the bells to ring in the guards' vans. By the same act of the person signalling a couple of discs at the ends of short levers are mechanically released and, falling outwards from either side of the carriage in which the signal was made, indicate to the guard the part of the train requiring his attention. The discs are afterwards restored to their original position by the guard. The compartment from which the signal issued is easily determined by inspecting the communicator, in which is a small circular opening, through which an indicator is visible when the signal has been made, and which can only be restored to its normal position by the guard with a special key. The signal bells in the guards' vans continue ringing until the indicator has been thus restored. If in making up a train it becomes necessary to include a carriage not fitted with the apparatus, the continuity of the conductors is preserved by the use of spare lengths, which are readily attached to the carriage by means of a screw clip at each end, the coupling being effected as in the other parts of the train. For signalling at night coloured lamps, with shutters, are used in place of the discs. The removal of the shutters is effected by the falling of the disc signals, which touch a spring attached to each shutter, which is by this means released and the light exposed to view. For communicating between the guards and the engine-driver an electric bell is fitted on the engine and connected with the battery in the guard's van. Contact is made or broken by means of a lever spring, and by this arrangement the bell on the engine is prevented from ringing when the signalling is going on between the passengers and guards. When one guard desires to communicate with the other he merely presses a stud upon the front of his bell-case, no levers nor armatures being used in Colonel Binney's system. Should the train become separated while running, the coupling would, of course, be broken, but before breaking would be pulled taut. By this act the ends of the coupling would be brought into metallic contact with the cases which protect the joints, and which would cause the guard's bells to ring, thus giving them notice of the accident. With this apparatus, thus fitted, several runs were made between Stratford-bridge and Victoria-park by the inspecting party, the signals being tried in different ways at each stoppage—for it is an ordinary working train to which the system is applied—and found to answer satisfactorily. The opinion of those present was favourable to the invention, which is certainly as free from complication as the present state of electrical science admits, and admits of communication between passengers and guards, between guard and guard, and between guards and engine-driver.—*Times.*

Post Cards in France.—Post-cards have just been introduced into France, and, of course, this laughter-loving people have not failed to extract some fun out of the circumstance that the contents of a post-card can be read by any one who may see it, and, in addition to the *facteur*, or postman, the *concierges* of every house receive letters, and, of course, can read the post-cards. Of the many jokes that I have read, I will relate one. A very fashionable young gentleman, who had apartments in the aristocratic Boul vard Haussman, and whose *concierge* had hitherto been fawningly polite to him, was surprised one morning by the same *concierge* coming abruptly into his room, rudely placing in his hand a post-card, and walking out without bow or salutation. The mystery was solved when he read the card. Some wag had written to him: "Sir, I expect you to-morrow morning early to cut my corns." *Tableau* of the fashionable young gentleman.—*Englishman.*

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